



# LABOR CLARION

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OUT OF WEAKNESS COMES STRENGTH.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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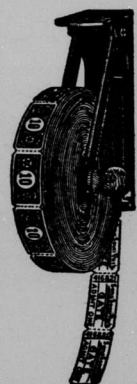
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1910.

No. 52

## MASSACHUSETTS PROPOSED LAW.

A bill intended to aid the peaceful settlement of labor disputes as originated by the Massachusetts Association in Favor of a Law for the Investigation of Industrial Disputes, has just been presented to the legislature by its secretary, Myron E. Pierce.

The bill provides for the application of the Canadian law to Massachusetts and is drawn by the association's legislative counsel, Robert Luce. It provides at the outset for replacing the present board of conciliation and arbitration by a state board of labor, whose duty it shall be "to aid in securing industrial peace" by investigation or arbitration, as the disputants may elect. To that end it is to be unlawful for employers to lock out or for employees to strike before investigation.

A "dispute" is defined as an industrial controversy involving or threatening to involve directly or indirectly not less than 25 persons in the same general occupation. A "lockout" is a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal to continue to employ or to resume the employment of a group or class of employees with a view to compelling terms of employment. A "strike" is a cessation of work, or a concerted refusal to continue to work or resume work, to compel an employer or to aid other employees to compel their employer to accept terms of employment.

The employer who declares a lockout before having the dispute investigated, is to be fined not more than \$10 a day for each employee locked out, and not less than \$100 for each day of the lockout. The employee who goes on strike without first resorting to a board of investigation may be fined up to \$50 a day. Anybody who incites either employer or employee to lockout or strike before investigation may be fined up to \$1000.

Employers and employees alike shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting condition of employment or with respect to wages or hours. The party unwilling to accept such a change is to apply for a board of investigation. This may consist of the state board of labor itself, if the parties so agree, or it may be a special board of three members, one to be named by each side, and the two thus named to choose a third, or if they cannot agree he is to be named by the state board. Members of the state board may be named for special boards, and the chairman of the state board is to serve as chairman of the special boards when he is acceptable and can act.

Hearings are to be public unless either party of the board prefers a private hearing. It is argued that it has been found in Canada that conciliation and speedy settlement are more easily reached by private, informal hearings. Attorneys are not to take part unless both parties and the board consent. Due provision is made for the appointment of experts to advise, for the summoning of witnesses, and for the production of books and papers. "A board may accept, admit, and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not," says the measure.

The findings and recommendations of a board are to get full publicity, in accordance with an important purpose of the law, which is the informing and creating of public opinion. If the parties do not accept the recommendations, then they may lockout or strike as they please.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## A Decision in the Hatters' Case

On Thursday, February 4th, a jury in Hartford, Conn., brought in a verdict for D. E. Loewe & Co. in what is known as the Danbury hatters' boycott case, which has been in the courts for years and has attracted more than the usual amount of attention, because of the main question involved and the institution of proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law. The verdict rendered for the plaintiffs of \$74,000 will be multiplied three times under a provision of the Sherman act, and the sum total will reach \$222,000. An appeal will at once be taken to the Federal circuit court of appeals, and then, if necessary, to the United States supreme court.

Judge James P. Platt, in charging the jury, directed that a verdict be returned for the plaintiffs, and said that the only question the jury would have to consider would be the amount of damages. The firm asked for \$80,000, and, if the jury has its way, will get nearly all it wants. Judge Platt will hear a motion on March 7th to set aside the verdict as excessive.

San Francisco is particularly interested in this decision in the hatters' case. A local firm, Triest & Co., associated itself with the Loewe Company, and the officials of the local labor movement were enjoined from joining in the boycott.

The original action was undertaken in Connecticut because it is the only state where the statutes permit the levying of attachments before judgment. About \$280,000 worth of the property of the United Hatters of North America is now under attachment to satisfy the Loewe judgment, \$56,000 of which is in cash. Some time ago a higher court gave an unfavorable decision to the Loewe interests, and an appeal to the United States supreme court caused a reversal and instructed the circuit court to grant a new trial.

Judge W. W. Morrow of the United States circuit court will hear the San Francisco proceedings on February 24th.

The ultimate decision in these proceedings will have a great deal to do with the labor movement. It was never contemplated when the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted that trade unions should be included in the provisions. It was so expressly stated in congress at the time, but the law was so framed that the present interpretation will likely be held valid, despite the claim that voluntary organizations of workers have no right to be placed in the same category as trusts and combines that have for their purpose the accumulation of wealth by the easiest method available. The British parliament and the German courts have taken an opposite position.

## LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

### Accident Insurance.

#### To the People. Letter No. 32.

There are several kinds of organizations issuing accident insurance—stock companies, fraternal societies, assessment organizations and benevolent orders, each operating on different plans, some of them more or less unreliable. Space makes it necessary to deal with stock companies only.

If it is desired to organize a stock accident insurance company, one must first sell at least one hundred thousand dollars of capital stock to bona fide cash purchasers, and with the money must purchase certain securities and deposit them with the insurance department of the state in which the company is started, for the protection of those who take accident insurance.

The interest on these securities may be drawn, but the securities themselves cannot be touched so long as there is a policy outstanding or a claim unsettled. They will be held by the state to pay the claims against the company if it cannot pay them out of the premiums received, and if it reaches a point where the state insurance commissioner is of the opinion that it cannot "make good," he will, through the proper legal channel, put the company in the hands of a receiver.

Having made the necessary deposit with the state, the company is ready for business, except that having deposited every dollar of its capital with the state, and not being permitted to withdraw a dollar of it for any purpose whatever, it will not have anything with which to pay the expenses of getting under way.

Beyond all this, the state requires the company to keep always on hand (in cash or approved securities) an amount equal to the unearned premiums on all policies it has in force. This is called the reinsurance reserve. The state requires this reinsurance reserve to be maintained unimpaired, so that in the event of assuming greater liabilities than the company can carry, it will have on hand sufficient premiums with which to pay a solvent company to assume the policies it has issued. This is a sound stock company.

The first contract of accident insurance made in this country was for a premium of 2 cents. Early in the year 1864, as president, James G. Batterson verbally insured James Bolter in the sum of \$5,000 against death if due to an accident occurring while Mr. Bolter walked from the Hartford post office to his residence in the same city, the consideration being 2 cents. At that time The Travelers' Insurance Company was chartered, and Mr. Batterson was its president, but it had not begun active business.

Perhaps it seemed that the 2-cent premium paid to Mr. Batterson by Mr. Bolter, in consideration of which Mr. Batterson agreed to pay Mr. Bolter's estate \$5,000 if Mr. Bolter was accidentally killed while walking from the post office to his residence, was a very small premium.

It is estimated that it took Mr. Bolter six minutes to walk the distance. Two cents for six minutes is at the rate of 20 cents for one hour, \$4.80 for one day, \$1,752 for one year. Today any company in the United States would be glad to accept a like risk for one year for \$10.

When one buys accident insurance, the premium paid will depend upon what class one is in,



and the classification is determined by the hazard of the occupation. The hazard is ascertained from tables of accidents carefully compiled for years.

Absolute accurate classification can never be attained. "Personal equation," ever prominent in accident insurance, does not permit this. The lawyer in the country milks his cows and harnesses his horse and does the "chores" about the house, and is thereby more exposed to accident than the city lawyer. The energetic, prosperous lawyer continues at his work even after a severe injury; the less industrious, less prosperous lawyer remains at home to recuperate.

Women without steady employment are undesirable accident insurance risks, and men not regularly engaged in an occupation for hire or profit are equally so.

Accident insurance is not really insurance against accident, but insurance against loss arising from accident—loss of life, loss of sight, loss of limb, loss of time, and only against loss of time when one's time has a cash value.

The time of a man of leisure has no money value. Nor has the time of an unemployed woman.

Women bookkeepers, clerks and stenographers are good subjects for accident insurance, but teachers and actresses are undesirable because during the summer months they are usually unemployed, and at such times a very slight injury is likely to end in a prolonged period of disability.

From the wide difference in the rate of premiums charged different persons springs the need of classification. The man engaged in a hazardous occupation is the last man to believe that it is hazardous. Everybody knows that a railroad brakeman is more liable to accidental bodily injury than a college professor—everybody but the brakeman; but everybody does not know that the best risk for accident insurance is a traveling salesman—if he travels on the cars.

Suppose we compare the commercial traveler with the dentist, as regards probability of disability from accident. In the first place, taking into account all the losses which have been paid by all the accident insurance companies doing business in this country during the past twenty years, only 4.77 per cent arose from traveling on the railroads, and but 2.74 per cent resulted from street-car travel.

In the second place, a little injury to the dentist's finger puts him on the retired list for the time being. His fingers must be in normal condition to perform his work. And as he must stand to do his work, a slight injury to his foot is likely to stop him for the time being from following his occupation. But the traveling salesman goes merrily on with one arm in a sling, or a crutch in place of one foot, gathering sympathy, admiration and orders as he goes. Indeed, he must go on, unless his jawbone is broken or dislocated, for to lay up means big hotel bills and some other fellow interfering with his "trade." Taking accident insurance as a whole, it will be found that during the policy year one claim will be made for about every seven policies written; that the average period of total disability will be about three weeks; that during the policy year one out of about every six hundred policyholders will meet death within the contract meaning.

Accident policies are frequently obtained with intent to defraud. Every company can cite many cases wherein its policyholders have deliberately and carefully (and too often cunningly) planned to rob it, and more or less frequently with success. At times, murder and suicide enter into the scheme, but usually it takes the form of self mutilation. Sometimes men will deliberately and permanently cripple themselves that they may secure the benefits provided by their accident policies, but the percentage of dishonest claims is small. In fact the percentage of contested claims is exceedingly small.

Letter No. 33 will discuss elements of life insurance.

## Men and Measures

Carl Browne is an applicant for the position of organizer of migratory labor. He has had abundant experience in this particular field, and believes that, if selected, he will "make good."

Hale Bros. held unique graduating exercises last Saturday evening in connection with their sales school. Before a large audience proper and improper methods of dealing with the public were demonstrated. Thirty-four young women and two men received diplomas. An excellent musical program was given. Besides members of the firm, Governor Gillett and Mayor McCarthy delivered addresses. The latter appropriately referred to Hale Bros. as the pioneers in introducing the eight-hour workday among the large stores.

In Germany the organization of labor has produced good results. The 700 labor exchange offices, which have been set up in that country, fill about 2,000,000 of situations annually. The Public Labor Exchange Office in the town of Munich fills 200 situations daily, and that in Stuttgart a thousand a week.

Our readers will deeply regret to learn of the death of Clarence Tobin, youngest son of John F. Tobin, president Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. The boy was accidentally killed by the railroad at his home near Boston, Mass. He was a very clever chap, being a graduate of the high school and was at the time of his death making preparations to enter a law school and adopt that profession. He was the pride of his father and mother and his sudden demise came as a great shock.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Chanler of New York has been sued for \$20,000 for work in booming Chanler for the presidential nomination by one of the old parties. These are the little things that workers know nothing of, when they read in newspapers of aspiring politicians and "friends of labor." Every one of these gentry have their publicity agent. Frequently the stories are paid for.

Herbert George of "Yeppo" fame is interested in the fight for free speech in Spokane, Wash., although the side he is on may easily be guessed. Since the erstwhile chieftain of the Citizens' Alliance left his \$10,000 (?) a year job in San Francisco, with a complete record for non-success, it was hoped he would enter some field of endeavor more suited for his talents than preserving "industrial peace," but Denver and the towns of the northwest have the misfortune to see and hear Mr. George in the grand attempt to organize a salary.

The Southern Pacific Company is going to erect steel frame shops at Alameda Point in connection with its suburban electric railway system. This illustrates the progressive era in which we live—wooden buildings giving way to steel, and steam to electricity.

In the city of Oakland they had a "kirmess" last week. As a result of the society event, the Anti-Tuberculosis Association will receive about \$7000.

Battle Creek is a noteworthy spot. Beside its fame as a health resort, it is the home of C. W. Post. The newspapers chronicle a lively fight between two journals of Battle Creek, one of which is supposed to be owned by Post. The peanut shell cars were responsible for the falling out. The rival paper to the Post-owned publication declared that the latter was to receive the shells as "brain food for the editorial staff." A \$50,000 libel suit was started as the result of this joke, and the anti-Post paper has come back with six suits aggregating \$200,000. Stay away from Battle Creek, Michigan.

Tasmania's first labor government had scarcely been sworn in when it was defeated by a sixteen-to-ten want-of-confidence motion.



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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### KICKS AND KINKS. Trade-Union Principles.

Why shouldn't a workingman have as much right as anybody else to have a minimum rate of wages? The doctors get together and decide what shall be the least amount for which they will make a call. The coal dealers agree on a uniform price. The same thing is true of practically every business in the country. Even some preachers' organizations will not install a minister unless the congregation promises to pay him their union rates of wages. Why doesn't somebody set up a howl on some of these folks? Why doesn't everybody jump on the labor union when it simply follows the examples of those who are supposed to know better?

Same thing with "limiting the output." How often do we get slammed on this question. Why doesn't the country jump on the coal operators who deliberately decide at the beginning of the season just how much coal is to be mined, so that they may regulate the price? What about the owners of the steel plants and other great corporations who do just as they choose about such matters? Nobody seems to care very much about what these people do, but the whole crowd will throw it into the workingman when he tries to make a fight for a decent living. The corporations do these things so that they may get a bigger profit. The workingman seeks to regulate his craft so that he can make both ends meet.

They call us a trust. How can an organization be a trust when we are all the time after new members, trying to get every man in the craft to join us, and sometimes lowering or cutting our initiation fee altogether, in order to make it easier for him to do so? A trust is exclusive. It's a close corporation. Our union is a wide open institution, whose doors are closed only to incompetent, immoral, and disreputable characters.

Then they say that we are insisting upon a "closed" shop. There's quite a difference between a "closed" shop and a union shop. As a matter of fact, when the average employer runs a so-called "open" shop, it is actually a "closed" shop to the trades unionist, because the boss will not employ a union man. One of the questions that is asked every man who applies for a job in most big shops is this, "Are you a member of a labor union?" If he is, he steps down and out.

The day of individual bargaining has gone by for most workingmen. We prefer to do our bargaining collectively, through a chosen representative who knows all about the game, because he is a specialist on that sort of a deal. He knows the tricks that are commonly practiced on workingmen, so that he can properly represent our interests. He goes to the boss and makes him a proposition that the union which he represents will furnish him with competent men. These men are to work so many hours per day, and all other details are to be settled by mutual agreement. Our business agent can control the men in his organization. They will abide by the contract which he has made. We cannot control the men who are outside our organization, so that we ask the employer to employ only our men, in order to have perfect harmony. If these outside men will agree to make the same contract that we have made with the boss, they come in on the same terms. We ask no more of them than we are willing to do ourselves.

I'll admit that it isn't a square deal to force a man into the union, if he feels that he doesn't want to join. But if he will not come in then he has no right to the benefits which come as the result of our fighting and sacrifices. Many a workingman who says that he has "conscientious

scruples" against joining the union, simply means that he is against paying dues and assessments for a thing which he believes he will get anyway, because the other fellows will do the fighting for him. I call that a snide game.

It's all nonsense to say that the bosses would have advanced us without the help of the union. They don't do things that way. Some of them would, if they could, but unless the bosses as a class were compelled to do so the better type of employers would find it hard to compete with the fellows who declined to advance wages and other privileges. As it is, under the union rules, they are all on a common footing, and they know just what every other employer is compelled to pay his men, unless there are special reasons why he may pay more or less, but in such a case, the thing is balanced up in some other way, so that they are still in the same class. Our plan really protects the man who wants to do the square thing by us.

But about this whole business of judging labor unions—why does everybody gauge us by our worst points, whereas they themselves expect to be judged by their best? Folks don't treat any organization as they do ours, in this respect. It's hardly a square deal. When the average man thinks of the labor union, his mind runs at once to the last union "slugging" story reported by a sensational newspaper, which in all probability was greatly exaggerated and for which organized labor does not at all stand.

It might not be amiss to tell about the way in which organized labor has elevated the great mass of workers. Their labor halls have become social centers, where lecture courses are given, and where the union man may take his wife and family for social functions. Why don't our enemies tell about the sick and death benefits paid out by our national and local organizations, so that a trade unionist never appeals to anybody for charity? What about the correspondence schools that are being supported, so that a man may become a bet-

ter mechanic? Let's hear about the technical courses that are printed in our journals. Who ever talks of the fight that organized labor is making for equal pay to men and women, for equal work, so that the women folks may get a square deal? What about the struggles of labor in behalf of children? Who is doing more in a practical way for the abolition of the sweatshop; for the wiping out of unsanitary conditions in shop and tenement; for the securing of a shorter work day, so that there may be time and strength left for the better things of life? Aren't the lessons in co-operation, in team work, in real brotherhood, worth anything?—Rev. Charles Stelzle in "Letters From a Workingman."

"False as a bulletin" became a proverb in Napoleon's time. He makes what excuse he could for it; that it was necessary to mislead the enemy, to keep up his own men's courage, and so forth. On the whole there are no excuses. A man in no case has liberty to tell lies. It had been in the long run better for Napoleon, too, if he had not told any. In fact, if a man have any purpose reaching beyond the hour and day, meant to be found extant next day, what good can it ever be to promulgate lies? The lies are found out, ruinous penalty is exacted for them. No man will believe the liar next time even when he speaks truth, when it is of the last importance to be believed. The old cry of wolf! A lie is no-thing; you cannot of nothing make something; you make nothing at last, and lose your labor into the bargain."—"The Hero as King," Carlyle.

"It is a belief of mine that no student ever attains very eminent success by simply doing what is required of him. It is the amount and the excellence of what is over and above the required that determines the question of ultimate distinction."—Charles K. Adams.

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## ANALYSIS OF ANSWERS.

By R. I. Wisler.

[The questions and answers of gentlemen representing the trade unions and the employers' associations to queries propounded by the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco have been printed in the "Labor Clarion." The paper prepared by Mr. Wisler was one of several read last Wednesday evening before a meeting of the club and invited guests.—Editor.]

A common and well-recognized feature of discussion is that time is frequently wasted through failure to discriminate between essential and non-essential points, and in disagreement arising from a difference in manner of expression rather than from any real difference in the meaning sought to be conveyed. This remark applies as much to the discussion of the labor question as to any other subject of controversy.

For the purpose of determining how far the parties to the present discussion are in agreement, and how far such disagreement as appears upon the surface may be removed by explanation and reconciliation of the terms respectively used, the following brief analysis of the replies to the questions submitted by the Commonwealth Club has been prepared and is now respectfully offered to the club for its consideration.

Twenty-one questions were asked. The representatives of labor have replied to each and every question, presenting the views of labor thereon, and in addition submitting their conception of the views of employers and the public upon the respective matters.

The representatives of the employers, speaking for themselves, have replied to the fifteen questions asked directly of them, and, touching the remaining six questions, have given their conception of the attitude assumed thereon by labor and the public. We have assumed that as to those questions not asked of the employers directly, but upon which the latter have given their views of the public interest, such replies may be regarded as expressing the employers' own views.

The replies of the representatives of labor are submitted jointly, as the views not only of the representatives themselves, but also of the labor organizations upon whose behalf they have acted. The replies of the employers are submitted by eleven different persons and two employers' associations, each acting upon his or its own behalf and apparently without reference to the views of others.

No replies have been received, as far as we are informed, from anyone representing the public, as distinguished from the other two factors in the discussion, i. e., employers and labor.

A comparison of the replies given by the unions concerning the conception of the employers upon the various subjects shows that in some instances the unions have correctly expressed the employers' views. In other instances the employers' replies disagree with the unions' conception of the former's attitude. It appears, however, that although in some instances the employers' replies do not bear out the unions' conception of their attitude, in a larger number of instances the replies of the employers show them to be in agreement, either partially or substantially, with the unions. This fact is of much greater importance than the question is to how far the unions are right or wrong in their conception of the employers' attitude. In other words, it is more important to determine how far the unions and employers agree upon the questions themselves than to determine how far they are right or wrong in their conception of each others' position.

Accordingly, we propose to compare the respective replies with the single purpose of showing wherein the parties are actually in agreement or disagreement upon the various points, as indicated by their statement of their own position.

We have divided the subject into three parts, namely, "substantial agreement," "partial agree-

ment" and "disagreement." Collating the replies under these heads, we find as follows:

## SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT.

## 1. Eligibility to Membership in Unions.

All parties substantially agree that membership in unions shall be open to those who have acquired an average degree of skill, and that initiation fees should be nominal and dues reasonable.

## 2. Employers' Associations.

All parties substantially agree that the formation of employers' associations, upon the basis of mutual recognition, respect and fair dealing, is desirable.

## 3. Collective Bargaining.

All parties are substantially agreed that wage scales ought not to be changed by either party without due notice to the other party, and that, where agreements exist, contracts ought to be completed upon the basis obtaining at the commencement thereof.

## 12. Profit-Sharing.

All parties are substantially agreed that profit-sharing is inadvisable and impracticable, the unions because it tends to reduce wages generally, the employers because it "puts a premium on work well performed," and is "too paternalistic."

## 15. Child Labor.

All parties are substantially agreed that child labor should be prohibited at the limit of sixteen years of age.

## 16. Pacemakers.

The employers deny knowledge of the employment "to any great extent," of pacemakers, from which we infer a substantial agreement as to the undesirability of that method of operation.

## 19. Trade Schools.

All parties are substantially agreed that trade schools, conducted under proper regulations, are desirable.

## PARTIAL AGREEMENT.

## 6. Violence in Strikes.

Upon this point we demur to the reply given by the Shipowners' Association, as being purely ex parte and entirely unsupported by evidence as to the responsibility of the Sailors' Union for the acts charged. Were it permissible to do so in the present circumstances, we could, without the slightest difficulty, produce much evidence tending to place the responsibility for the acts referred to upon the shoulders of other parties. Considering the other replies, the employers' statement of the public interest is in accord with our own views, and to that extent we are in partial agreement upon the point.

## 7. An Organized Militia.

Again demurring to the reply of the employers so far as it deals with the attitude of the unions toward the militia, the position of all parties as to the desirability of the militia as a "first line of defense" and to "protect the public from violence occasioned by strikes" (not to intimidate strikers) constitutes a partial agreement upon the point.

## 8. Labor on Public Work.

Assuming an agreement upon the propositions (1), that the public is entitled to the best service obtainable; (2) that the best workmen are members of the respective unions, the replies of all parties constitute a partial agreement upon the point.

## 9. Unorganized Labor.

All replies constitute a partial agreement, modified only, if at all, by the attitude assumed in the replies to question 13, "apprenticeship," and question 14, "rights of apprentices."

## 13. Apprenticeship.

Assuming a recognition by the employers of

the propositions that a "full supply of capable workmen" and "as many apprentices as can be worked to advantage" are necessarily predicated upon a certain degree of restriction—that without restriction these propositions resolve themselves into a demand for apprentices, without reference to the future welfare of the apprentices themselves or the conditions of the trade—the replies constitute a partial agreement upon the point.

## 14. Rights of Apprentices.

All replies are in partial agreement, to the effect that apprentices should be taught the trades as thoroughly as may be necessary to enable them to perform a journeyman's work in accordance with the highest standard prevailing in the respective trades.

## 17. Minimum Wage.

All replies are partially agreed to the effect that the minimum wage should be based upon the "standard of living," and that exceptions may be made in special cases.

## 21. Factory Conditions.

All replies are partially agreed to the effect that "all reasonable sanitation and safety appliances should be provided for."

## DISAGREEMENT.

## 4. Closed Shop.

The unions and the employers disagree upon this point. The unions contend for the employment of union members exclusively; first, upon the practical ground that that condition is necessary to the maintenance of organization, and, secondly, upon the moral ground that inasmuch as the organization of labor is a necessity to its protection, it is the duty both of employers and employees to recognize the unions as an instru-

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ment of mutual benefit. The contention of the employers that the demand for the closed, or union, shop is a denial of the non-union man's right to work, is based upon a misconception. The unions do not deny the non-union man the right to work; they simply exercise their own right to refuse to work with the non-union man.

#### 5. Socialism.

The unions and employers are disagreed upon this point. This disagreement, we believe, is due largely to the fact that the point as presented "begs the question;" it assumes a condition which the authority quoted (Mr. Samuel Gompers) did not actually state. Assuming that Mr. Gompers used the language credited to him, his meaning is simply that organized labor demands a constantly-improving condition, the ultimate of which must be determined by future circumstances as these arise. Thus regarded, the statement credited to Mr. Gompers is merely an expression of the common impulse of mankind, the universal law of progress.

In this connection we must take exception to the reference made by the Shipowners' Association to a certain statement made by Mr. Macarthur, of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. That statement, the effect that the members of that organization "will soon run them (the shipowners) over the taffrail," was made in the course of an exchange of badinage, such as frequently and happily relieves the tension engendered in a conference between divergent interests. No suggestion or intimation was made by those present that the language of Mr. Macarthur was regarded other than as a good natured and insignificant sally. The reference to this incident at the present time, taken in connection with a like use of it by the same persons upon previous occasions, suggests an attempt by the Shipowners' Association to manufacture a "straw man," to distort and magnify a trifling expression into the character and proportions of a settled policy of the labor movement. The serious character of the present discussion, and the respect due to the intelligence of those who have undertaken to pass upon its merits, requires that the participants therein shall maintain an attitude above the weakness of personal allusion or reference to incidents involving at most a purely personal responsibility.

#### 10. The Sympathetic Strike and Secondary Boycott.

The unions and employers are disagreed upon this point. The unions contend that the sympathetic strike and secondary boycott, being but extensions of the principle involved in the primary strike and boycott, are equally as lawful and morally justifiable in the second as in the first instance. The employers contend that these methods are "vicious and should be forbidden." The point here at issue involves the exercise of those personal liberties which inhere in every individual—the right to work or refuse to work for a given employer, and the right to purchase or refuse to purchase certain commodities. Those rights do not lose any of their force or virtue—do not become wrongs—when exercised collectively.

The maintenance of these rights, however deplorable the exercise of them may be in any given case, is absolutely essential to and inseparable from the liberty of the individual.

#### 11. A Fair Day's Work for a Fair Day's Wage.

The unions and employers are disagreed upon this point. The unions contend that wages do not rise in proportion to the "cheapness of production," at least so far as the latter condition is determined by the amount of labor which the individual workman performs. This position is borne out by the commonly-observed fact that wages are low, both relatively and positively, in proportion as the workday is long. The employers contend that wages are increased by the act of increasing the daily amount of labor performed. In our opinion, this assumption is contrary to the operation of economic law. The unions heartily

subscribe to the principle of "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage," as a good rule of conduct, but not as a means of raising wages. To accomplish the latter object a quite different principle must be invoked.

#### 16. Jurisdiction.

The unions and employers disagree upon this point, partly for the reason that each has construed the question differently, and has therefore dealt with it from a different standpoint. We think it likely that, even with a common understanding of its meaning, a disagreement would exist, the unions contending for the right to adjust "jurisdiction" disputes within the respective trades in such manner as to protect the rights of the respective tradesmen, and the employers contending for the right to adjust such disputes with an eye chiefly to "economy in cost of operation."

#### 20. Piecework.

The unions and the employers are disagreed upon this point. The unions contend that piecework reduces wages, by reason of the fact that the rate is usually fixed at a point which enables only the most expert workmen to earn a reasonable wage. The employers contend that piecework is desirable as a means of enabling them to "arrive at the amount an employee earns."

#### RECAPITULATION.

##### Substantial Agreement.

The unions and the employers are substantially agreed upon the following questions: Eligibility to membership in unions; employers' associations; collective bargaining; profit-sharing; child labor; pacemakers; trade schools.

##### Partial Agreement.

The unions and the employers are partially agreed upon the following questions: Violence in strikes; militia; labor on public work; unorganized labor; apprentices; rights of apprentices; minimum wage; factory conditions.

##### Disagreement.

The unions and the employers are disagreed upon the following questions: Closed shop; socialism; sympathetic strike and secondary boycott; a fair day's work for a fair day's wage; jurisdiction; piece work.

Thus, of the twenty-one questions asked, the unions and the employers are substantially agreed upon seven questions, partially agreed upon eight questions, and disagreed upon six questions.

We think it likely that, given proper reflection and good counsel, a number, if not all, of the questions upon which the parties are only partially agreed, may be transferred to the category of "substantial agreement," thus materially reducing the number of points remaining open to discussion.

The unions are reasonably confident of the correctness of their position upon the respective points, but they do not by any means claim to be infallible. They do, however, assert without reservation their earnest desire to learn, to know and to practice the right; to act in a spirit of justice to all; to consider the rights of employers and the public as co-equal with their own, and to conform their every act to the established laws of industrial progress and social welfare.

In submitting these replies, we would thank the Commonwealth Club for its interest in the relations between organized labor and the employers, and express our confidence in the disinterestedness of its deliberations and judgment upon the subject under discussion.



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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1910.

"I am an old man and have had many troubles, most of which never happened."—Anon.

Don't give the United Railroads a free franchise to run its Sutter street cars down to the ferry. The city's interests should be paramount. The corporation cares naught for them.

The label continues to be the call to the trade unionist. While its general use would not remedy our industrial ills, yet it would help to render the conditions surrounding the workers infinitely better than were there no such thing as a labor organization.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" of February 4th has this unkind reference to breakfast foods in their relation to meat: "Eleven carloads of peanut shells, routed to Battle Creek, shows that nothing will be left undone to provide a substitute for boycotted sirloin."

The wages in the mines of Germany have shown a downward tendency in recent years. There have been further decreases in 1909, ranging from 2 per cent to 8 per cent in the various districts. These figures do not relate to rates, but to actual takings reckoned from the pay sheets.

Mr. Kirby of the Manufacturers' Association declares that the labor union monopoly is the cause for high priced living. Doctor Eliot declares that labor unions only represent 10 per cent of the workers who have no business even to pretend to represent the entire number of "patriots and free born and otherwise" workers. These two eminent philosophers ought to get together and check each other up.

President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, addressed the convention of locomotive firemen and engineers. He said he wanted a ten-hour day, double pay for overtime and, if the men would help him, he promised to help them and they should work as fellow employees together. Mr. Mellen admitted it was true that at a stockholders' meeting he had said that higher wages breed poor service, and that he would not recede from that statement.

Manager Black of the United Railroads says that the corporation will have to abandon its car service out on California street if the municipal authorities insist that the street be properly paved alongside the tracks. The law requiring this to be done is embodied in the franchise, and even though the latter has but a short time to run, it is to be hoped the United Railroads will be shown the necessity of complying with an agreement to which it is a consenting party and one that has paid handsomely.

## THE "CHRONICLE" AND C. W. POST.

Last Saturday's "Chronicle" contained an editorial on "Capital and labor—Some conflicts which are unnecessary and should be avoided." It opened with the usual platitudes about the cordial relations that should prevail in the industrial world, advocated "mutual helpfulness," and then proceeded to haul organized labor over the coals for its attitude toward "the well-known concern at Battle Creek, Mich., which manufactures the Postum Cereal and other food preparations." In substance, the attorney for the plaintiff said that there is no dispute between the company and its employees, and that the attack is caused by a refusal to permit outside interference in the conduct of its business. Then the trade-union movement is told that there is enough work for it to do in combating "real evils," and that contented employers and employees should not be disturbed. And so on.

Evidently the "Chronicle" has forgotten some essential facts, one of which is closely intertwined with the cash box of the business office. For years many of the newspapers of the United States have printed the effusions of C. W. Post of Battle Creek. The gentleman has attacked the labor organizations of the land in language that shows him to be a past master of the ignoble art of vituperation. The San Francisco "Chronicle" has printed these screeds in its advertising columns, not once, but on all the numerous occasions they have been offered. So have other papers. This fact in itself is not particularly a matter of criticism, especially in these days when we are contending for freedom of speech and press, and when we know that the standard of journalism is not ideal.

The first point we would make is that Mr. Post is not the harmless, stay-at-home boy that the "Chronicle" would have us believe. He writes. As a result of his ability to use the English language for his personal gratification and to show his animosities, he advertises extensively all over the United States, and the "Chronicle" is one of the dailies to reap substantial benefit from this source of income. Therefore the plaint that we should let Mr. Post severely alone is without foundation. He goes out of his way to abuse, and does not confine himself to Battle Creek, Michigan. Evidently Mr. Post is saturated with the name of the locality where he produces his brands of breakfast foods.

So when the extensive advertiser in the public prints (and it's strange how he can afford to expend thousands of dollars out of sawdust manufacture for this purpose) goes out of his way to attack others, he must expect reprisals. And the attitude of the "Chronicle," knowing this, is unwarranted by the circumstances.

With the efforts to unionize the Post establishment at Battle Creek we are not familiar. Undoubtedly that has been attempted, and will be again. That, however, is a mere commonplace. To say that "some of the employers who do most for the welfare of their workmen are the most bitterly hated by organized labor" is a statement not proved by the mere utterance. C. W. Post would rarely be heard of, were it not for his propaganda, and even though his shekels bring grist to the advertising mill, trade unionists will defend their cause.

Battle Creek Post has long pictured members of organized labor as thugs, cut-throats, and a few other choice epithets in the sawdust vocabulary. The officials of the trade unions have been held up to contumely. We don't believe Mr. Post tells the truth, in fact he surely does not.

The man who gives no credit to a system of collective bargaining that has done so much for the men, women and children of the earth, who overlooks its activities in legislative halls and among the upbuilding and progressive movements of the day, is in need of education, and is behind the times in general knowledge.

## OUT OF WEAKNESS COMES STRENGTH.

By Samuel Gompers.

In the "American Federationist."

The unparalleled strike of the shirtwaist makers of New York, great as has been the success for the girls themselves, has its highest value as a sign of the times. It promises coming victories in other industries often regarded as fruitless fields for labor organizations. Every leading moral and social element that has contributed to unionizing the shirtwaist workers and the consequent bettering of their conditions may confidently be expected to play a part in the approaching uprising of the steel workers against the steel trust.

The majority of the shirtwaist workers for years paid slight attention to the efforts of the trade unionists among them—the case with the steel workers.

The employers of the shirtwaist trade persistently disregarded the protests of their employees against low wages, tyrannical treatment, harsh discharges, and the taking on of newly-arrived immigrants to compete with American labor or labor already well on the way to being Americanized. So with the steel trust.

The employers in the shirtwaist trade grew over-confident, depending on their supposed knowledge of their employees' aversion to labor organization, on the "loyalty" of their higher paid hands, and on an inexhaustible supply of serf-like laborers fresh from Ellis Island. That's what the steel trust relies upon.

The shirtwaist girls—and men, of whom there were 6,000 among the 30,000 strikers—spontaneously at the propitious moment took up with trade unionism and the strike idea. That's what occurred in the anthracite coal region in 1902 with 150,000 men. The same move will be expected in the steel trade when the hour of climax is due.

Among the shirtwaist makers the most untiring, courageous, faithful strikers were the employees among the highest paid, upon whom the bosses had relied as being sealed to them by the bonds of self-interest. What revelations of a similar kind may not be awaiting the managers of the steel trust who devised the sham profit-sharing scheme?

The shirtwaist bosses found out that while on strike the foreigner—in America—knows how to strive gamely, fight vigorously and negotiate wisely. The Jew and the Italian joined hands. In the great coal strike the Irishman and the Slovak and a score of other nationalities formed American trade unions—and have stuck to them ever since. The foreigners among the steel workers have it in them to do the same.

The shirtwaist employers' association, by some underhand management, started off with the New York police and petty magistrates on its side. Today the tables are turned, and New York is overwhelmingly backing up the girls' union. Let not the steel trust rest on the crutch of Pinkertonism and injunction makers. This country is going to see fair play, under the law.

The shirtwaist manufacturers' association was astounded at finding out that civic societies already organized were assisting the girls with cash, legal advice and personal service.

They were equally astounded on seeing many prominent people well placed in life coming out in support of the poor workers, and declaring that labor in America must not go down to the European level. This element, whose strength and assistance are not unknown to strikers among the older unions, embraces many persons having the big American heart and the true American spirit. They are helping to show that love of our republic's principles.

The steel trust, in prosecuting its war against the trade unions, is closing its scattered mills to open up its colossal state's prison workshops and "workmen's dwellings" at Gary. Once upon a time a man did much the same thing at Pullman!



## NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

## The Question That Will Not Down.

The Sacramento "Union" last week printed the following article:

"Here is an innovation: Next Monday effort will be made to organize the Japanese fruit men of the Newcastle district and induce them to declare for proper standardization of fruit marketed for the protection of the industry—their own part of it as well as that of the white fruit growers.

"Horticultural Commissioner Bowman of Placer County is responsible for the movement. Now, Mr. Bowman is an active man, but he is unwilling to have it thought that he is doing this in the interest of the Japanese, or that he favors renting the orchards of the county to them. But he figures it out that the fruit men of the entire valley are confronted by a condition, not a theory, and that as a lot of the horticulturists of Placer County have rented their orchards to Japanese, the renter must be induced to employ methods which the whites are satisfied are necessary if the fruit industry is to bring a profit to the growers.

"The Japanese fruit growers of Placer County are interested. They have promised to attend the meeting in force, and it is expected that at least 150 of them will be present. State Horticultural Commissioner Jeffrey is also interested in the move, and it is possible, though scarcely probable, that he will attend the meeting, owing to other pressing duties.

"The Japanese have informed Mr. Bowman that they will have an interpreter present, who will explain to them the suggestions made in favor of organization for proper standardization and a better pack of fruit. In Sacramento County as well as in Placer and other valley counties, many of the orchards have been leased to Japanese, and it is understood by growers that so long as the fruit shipped by these tenants is not properly standardized the result for all must be bottom instead of top prices. The effort to organize the Jap orchardists of the Newcastle district will be watched with interest by deciduous fruit men all over the state. This is the first effort made in California to organize Japanese fruit growers."

\* \* \*

## The Life Toll of Mining.

President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America said in his report to the twenty-first annual convention held in Indianapolis last month:

"In the year 1908 there were 18 lives lost for every five thousand persons employed in coal mining. For each 46,540 tons of coal produced, there was one life sacrificed. In 1908, 6,772 men were injured in the mines of the country.

"There is much being said and written about conservation of our natural resources. This is an important problem and should receive the serious consideration of every individual who is interested in the future welfare of the country. While I am in favor of the conservation of our natural resources, permit me to emphatically declare, it is far more important to enact such measures as may prevent the awful sacrifice of life in the coal mines of the United States.

"The cause of mining disasters, the unnecessary loss of life and injury of the mine workers, should be known to every American citizen. This can best be brought to their attention through the medium of a department under the direct supervision of the national government."

Another official of the miners, Edwin Perry, discussing the same subject, said:

"Again, this convention should express itself and go on record as demanding at the hands of the law-making powers of the different states and federal government remedial legislation that will minimize to the lowest possible degree the dangers that now surround the subterranean toil-

ers. We should also go on record as expressing ourselves in language so forcible that it could not be misunderstood, that we will not permit our men to be subjected to the dangers that now surround them in almost every section of the country, when by proper legislation the same could be eliminated to a great extent. I would first recommend that we demand from congress a law that will tax every ton of coal mined to provide a fund for our widows and orphans rendered homeless as a result of mine accidents, and those injured or maimed should also become beneficiaries of this fund.

"Second, this convention should emphasize our position in former years and demand the enactment of a law creating a bureau of mines and mining for the purpose of investigating the conditions that surround the toilers engaged in this important industry and also enlighten the public from time to time on such matters as affect their interest and welfare.

"Third. I would also suggest that until such time as the function of protecting life is placed where it rightfully belongs, that we continue to enforce through the power of our organization such remedies as will make it impossible for a repetition of such an appalling catastrophe as occurred at Cherry, Illinois, very recently. I would also recommend for the time being that a permanent union relief fund be established.

"At the time the great calamity occurred at Cherry, President Lewis delegated me to proceed at once to Cherry, Illinois, and do all in my power to relieve the immediate wants of those in distress and to draw on the international organization to the extent of \$5,000 if necessary—all of which I carried out to the letter." \* \* \*

## What An Investigation Showed.

Resolutions commending the action of the federal government and the district attorney of New York in investigating the high cost of food, and protesting against the proposal of President Taft to increase the postage on second-class mail matter, were passed by the Consumers' League of New York city at its annual meeting in Cooper Union.

In the course of her annual report, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the league, referred to unsatisfactory conditions in many laundries, as follows:

"Hours are very long, often extending over the sixty-hour limit in rush seasons, and in many establishments the hours are not only long but very irregular. In a few places there are some days of seventeen hours' work, running down to five hours on a Monday, and a free Saturday. In others, some departments work until late into the night, and even until 2 in the morning during the middle of the week, and shut down entirely on Mondays and Saturdays. One man, known to our investigators, worked from 5 a. m. to 2 a. m., and was again hard at work at 7 a. m. Much of the work is arduous, and little is performed while seated.

"Nearly half the laundries of the city contain some dangerously unguarded machines. In many, the heat, where ironing by machinery is done, is excessive, the washrooms are damp, the floors often wet, and the rooms full of steam. The majority of the girls get between \$5 and \$8. Four dollars a week is not in the least uncommon pay for the very hardest kind of work.

"A large proportion of the workers are married women, and many are mothers who are either temporarily or permanently supporting their families. One woman, with three children, worked steadily ten hours or more a day for six days a week, at the very hardest kind of labor, only to be paid \$4 a week. She was obliged to accept charity to help out. Another received \$5, and later \$6, with which she was supporting, with the aid of the family savings, a husband, who was out of work, and four children."

## RIGHT TO BOYCOTT SUSTAINED.

By M. Grant Hamilton.

The right of labor organizations to abstain from purchasing the products of establishments deemed unfair to them was called into question when the Buck Stove and Range Company instituted a suit to compel the American Federation of Labor to cease the publication of the products of the company in question in its "we don't patronize list." The principle involved in this case is whether or not the organizations of labor have the legal right by concerted action to purchase or not to purchase, for a reason or for no reason, the products of any establishment.

The first boycott in American history was that instituted by the colonies against the manufactured products of Great Britain upon the passage by the English parliament of the first stamp act. The boycott resulted in a repeal of the act. A second act, however, a little different in form, caused the colonies to again place a boycott upon the products of British manufacturers, subscriptions and bonds being signed by a large majority of the merchants to carry to a successful conclusion the boycott.

Conspicuous among the champions of this boycott were George Washington, Peyton Randolph, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson. George Washington, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Mason, urged that the boycott be prosecuted with vigor, even to the point of refusing to purchase any of the wares of any merchant who insisted upon buying the tabooed articles from British manufacturers. This latter constitutes what is termed the secondary boycott.

The right to boycott has become an interesting question, inasmuch as the public in general, as well as the newspapers, has emphatically declared its belief in it.

Paul Thieman, editorial writer for the Kansas City "Post," in the January 24th issue, pertinently summarized the present anti-meat-eating agitation in its relation to the attitude maintained by labor unions for the right to boycott. It is as follows:

"One of the very interesting features of the anti-trust crusade has been overlooked, namely the quick and excellent generalship of the labor unions in seizing an opportunity of decisive benefit to their cause. \* \* \* It will be remembered that the issue in the celebrated Washington case, in which national labor leaders were held to be in contempt of court, rested upon the relation of free press and free speech to carrying on a boycott. \* \* \* If a boycott, when carried on by organization, contravened the Sherman anti-trust law, and the publicity of this boycott by printed and spoken word proved the existence of conspiracy in restraint of trade, then, in principle at least, the support of the present meat boycott by organizations is contravention of law, and presto! the entire American newspaper press is found fomenting the very act for which the labor leaders were held to be in contempt of court. \* \* \* It is, of course, impossible to prosecute tens and hundreds of thousands of persons and their sympathizers and thus the meat boycott appears to sustain, in the broad sense, at least, the contention of the labor unions. \* \* \* If an act is not unlawful on a large scale, how can men be held in contempt of court for doing the same thing on a smaller scale? \* \* \* Contempt of court cannot—in the final sense—be an agency to penalize acts not wrong in themselves. \* \* \* And thus, by a general public impulse, the lawfulness of the boycott is now being established."

"Men are four. He who knows, and knows he knows—he is wise; follow him. He who knows, and knows not he knows—he is asleep; wake him. He who knows not, and knows not he knows not—he is a fool; shun him. He who knows not, and knows he knows not—he is a child; teach him."—Arabian Proverb.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 4, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Pattern Makers—Geo. Grantland, vice Bro. Tillinghast. Steam Shovel and Dredge Men's Union—J. P. Sherbesman. Postal Clerks—Jos. Raymond, Frank E. King. Cigar Makers—Wm. Applefield. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Major McK. Williamson, constructing quartermaster, stating that he would use his influence to keep work necessary for pumping station at Presidio for local mechanics. From Commonwealth Club, notification that Wednesday evening, February 9, 1910, the meeting would be devoted to labor discussion. From A. F. of L., notifying Council that the executive council of the A. F. of L. would meet here the latter part of April. From W. L. Douglas Co., reviewing their dispute with the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Rubber Workers' Union, No. 12,120, of Lambertville, Ky., stating that rubber goods bearing "Goodyear Bros." imprint are unfair.

A communication was received from Bro. Jere L. Sullivan, calling attention to the proposed increase in postal rates on monthly publications, and giving reasons why said increase should be protested by affiliated unions. Moved that the secretary comply with the request contained in the communication, and send a protest to congressmen and senators from California. It was further ordered that the law and legislative committee be instructed to draft resolutions suiting this case, and to submit same to the Council for approval; carried.

**Report of Executive Committee**—The committee reported progress on the request for a boycott on the Mackenzie Broom Co. by the Broom Makers' Union. The committee recommended that the Council order Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, to have a committee present at the next meeting of the executive committee; concurred in. The committee also summoned Bros. Casey, Tracy and McCabe on this matter for their next meeting.

On the complaint of S. C. Schwartz against Garment Workers' Union, No. 131, which complaint was made to this Council in November, 1909, the committee having given same the fullest investigation gave as its opinion that the contentions of the Garment Workers' Union are correct, and that they believe the garment workers should be sustained in the statements made in reference to this firm. The committee further recommended that the complaint of S. C. Schwartz be filed; concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported that the committee organized by electing Bro. Walsh as chairman, and Bro. Elbing, secretary. Have decided to meet on the second Thursday evening of each month at 7:30 p. m.

On the matter of a union label section, and acting upon a communication from the A. F. of L. to that effect, the committee recommended: "that the Council form a label trades section, each union having a label, card or button to be represented in same by one delegate; the delegate to be elected by the delegation of his respective union." The committee agreed to the following addition to their recommendation: "that each delegation report their selection for such label section at the next meeting of the Council." Recommendation as amended concurred in. The committee further recommended that they be empowered to call a special meeting of the delegates of all unions having a label, card or button, for the purpose of forming a label trades department in this city, and further that this Council invite

the Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions to co-operate in this direction and to send delegates to this department; concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Installation of Officers**—At this time Past President Walsh was called to the chair and with appropriate remarks installed the elected officers for the ensuing term. Bro. Walsh admonished the officers of their duty, complimented them on their past achievements, and wished them a successful term of office. His remarks were applauded by the delegates.

**New Business**—Sister Hagan of the garment workers stated that the Los Angeles Central Body and Building Trades Council have levied a boycott on the firm of Cohn, Goldwater & Co., for employing non-union labor in the construction of their building; she believed that this matter should have been first called to the attention of their international office, and the proper redress might have been had; does not wish the delegates to confuse the product of this firm with the Boss of the Road overall, made by Neustadter Bros., which firm is fair to organized labor.

Delegate McGinity moved that this Council declare the Schmidt Lithograph Company unfair to organized labor; carried.

Delegate Michelson suggested that unions examine bank checks used by them, and if they bear the imprint of the Schmidt Lithograph Company that they take steps to obtain new ones.

On motion, the secretary was empowered to purchase a new typewriter for use of office, at the price of \$100.

Delegate Liddy gave notice that on next Friday evening he would introduce a resolution bearing on the increased price of food stuffs. He further moved that this Council endorse the repeal of the no smoking on cars ordinance, now pending before the board of supervisors. Moved that this motion lay on the table; carried.

**Receipts**—For exhibition of labels at labor carnival, \$37.50; Broom Makers, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2; Press Feeders, \$6; Butchers, \$8; Typographical, \$18; Firemen, No. 86, \$6; Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, \$2; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$4; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Sail Makers, \$6; Mailers, \$4; Rammermen, \$2; Machinists, \$20; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$4. Total, \$135.50.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3; "Bulletin," 25 cents; "Post," 30 cents; stenographer, \$20; W. N. Brunt Co., \$6; telephone service, \$14.82; J. J. Doyle, horse and buggy hire, \$9; "Labor Clarion," \$25; Hall Association, for rent of office, \$57.50. Total, \$176.62.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

### A NEW AFFILIATION.

Last Friday night a delegate was seated in the Labor Council from Steam Shovel and Dredge Men's Union, Local No. 29. The American Federation of Labor sent a communication to the effect that this union was associated with the parent body through the International Longshoremen's Association. In the directory of unions will be found the meeting time and place of the steam shovel and dredge men, together with the name of the secretary-treasurer, J. P. Sherbesman. This union is proud of the claim that it is the only labor organization ever officially recognized by the United States government. This recognition was conceded at the beginning of the construction of the Panama canal.

She (on the Atlantic liner): "Did you observe the great appetite of that stout man at dinner?" He: "Yes; he must be what they call a stow-away."

## Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW  
HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.  
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

## Wallenstein & Frost

824 MARKET STREET

Opposite 4th

Union-Made Suits

AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

\$15.00 now \$11.25	\$18.00 now \$13.75
20.00 " 15.50	22.50 " 17.25
25.00 " 19.50	27.50 " 21.75

CUT OUT THIS AD.

GOOD FOR \$1.00 UNTIL MARCH 1st

On Suit or Overcoat

## FOR A LARGER AND BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO  
MADE GOODS.

## "LUNDSTROM" HATS

(UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and styles rank with the leading ones in the world.

To make your shopping convenient our stores are located at

1178 Market Street  
605 Kearny Street  
72 Market Street  
2640 Mission Street

ESTABLISHED 1853

*Thomas*  
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast  
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230  
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 266 SUTTER STREET  
1453 POLK STREET  
1158 McALLISTER STREET  
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING  
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS  
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works



## Labor Council—Alameda County

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 31, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15; President Spooner in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Secretary announced the presence of Mrs. de Lara of the Mexican Liberty League; F. S. Clark and G. H. Buckner of Typographical Union, No. 36, in interest of a union-labor newspaper proposition; President Brooks of the newspaper solicitors, and Paul C. Wilson, an ex-organizer and long-time leader in the labor fields of Texas, Oklahoma and Washington. There being no objection, the chair granted them permission to sit with the body.

Mrs. de Lara, on presentation of a commendatory letter from the San Francisco Labor Council, was given the floor in interest of her organization.

**Credentials**—From the Journeymen Horseshoers, the Box Makers, Theatrical Stage Employees and Machinists, No. 284, filed, reported favorably and delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 298; referred to the secretary. From the Franklin Association; referred to Allied Printing Trades Council. From Direct Legislation League, from F. A. Leach, from secretary of the interior, from the private secretary of Senator Perkins; filed. From A. F. of L., relative to contribution to steel workers, from same, conveying password, from Typographical Union; referred to executive board.

**Bills**—Read, audited, and ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Brewers—Old wage-scale expires May 15th, will probably be re-adopted. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Recount of history of controversy with the trust, and showing necessity of organized labor coming to the rescue. Bakers—Business fair and the label in use in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, with a growing demand. Retail Clerks—Request that affiliated bodies demand the card at the Kimball Clothing Co., Eighth and Broadway, before purchasing. Cooks and Waiters—The campaign against the Royal is producing results; patronage small; place for sale. Newspaper Solicitors—Are giving a morning newspaper telling fight on both sides of the bay. Typographical—Succeeded in stopping future contracts from Schilling and Ghirardelli going to the Piedmont Press until the same has squared up; county printing will also cease to be given the unfair printery. Tailors—Lancaster & Rehor have signed up.

**Reports of Committees**—Executive and arbitration committee recommended the proposition of C. J. Haars for adoption; concurrence in method of handling answer to barbers' appeal; compliance with request of tailors; granting request of Typographical Union; concurred in. Recommendation regarding instructions to business agent anent janitor, postponed two weeks.

**New Business**—Resolutions of condolence on the death of the mother of Brother F. H. Pratt of the Building Trades Council; adopted.

Meeting adjourned at 11:10.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. W. SEFTON, JR., Secretary.

### A LECTURER WITH A MISSION.

J. Stitt Wilson, M. A., has recently returned from an extended social mission to England, Wales and Canada. He will re-open his work on the Pacific Coast at Corinthian Hall, Golden Gate Commandery Hall Building, 2137 Sutter street (near Steiner), next Sunday, February 13th, at 11:00 a. m. The public is invited to hear the subject: "The world's moral and social crisis." Mr. Wilson is a speaker of power, and has studied economic conditions during his travels.

### VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 4, 1910.

Called to order at 7:30 p. m., President George M. Jewett in the chair; minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

**Credentials**—Pile Drivers—George C. Terry. Sheet Metal Workers—W. H. Pohlman, James Frazille.

**Communications**—From Los Angeles County Building Trades Council, relative to unfairness of manufacturers of "Boss" overalls, etc.; referred to executive committee.

**Reports of Unions**—Painters—One application; endorsed committee's candidates. Retail Clerks—Were visited by International President M. E. Licht; initiated six; unanimously endorsed committee's candidates. Carpenters—Took up matter of non-union carpenters at Starr Mills. Bartenders—Initiated one, two applications; elected and installed officers. Typographical—Received two new members by card, one withdrawal. Organizer Holt, reporting for cooks and waiters, stated that reorganization would be effected before March 1st.

**Reports of Committees**—Labor Temple—Elected directors and took steps to incorporate, with J. B. Dale, president; L. B. Green, vice-president; F. M. Wynkoop, secretary; George Cassidy, treasurer; appointed committee to select site for building.

**Unfinished Business**—Report was made that motion picture operators are affiliated with San Francisco Labor Council and American Federation of Labor.

**New Business**—The president appointed Bernardo Kelley, F. M. Dickey and John Davidson as a press committee. Richard Fairbairn and F. P. Lamoreux were appointed by the president to assist Organizer Frank Holt in reorganizing the cooks and waiters.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

### GREETING TO WAGE WORKERS.

"Resolved, That we use no goods that do not have the union label on.

"We, the members of Rubber Workers' Union, No. 12420, A. F. of L., Lambertville, N. J., respectfully call your attention to the Lambertville Rubber Company as unfair to organized labor, and we ask your co-operation in fighting non-union goods. They consist of Snag Proof Rubber Duck Boots and Shoes; E. E. Stout Patent, Light and Heavy Overshoes, Rubber Bands, Jar Rings, Umbrella Rings, Balls, Rattles, Dolls and other toys, Syringes, Vents and Valves; these are mostly labeled 'Goodyear Brothers.' Help us to win this fight and your reward shall be great.

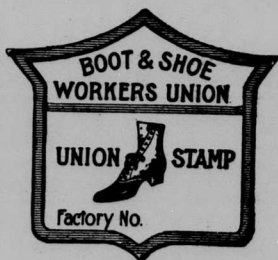
"A CHARTER MEMBER."

Smoke union-label cigars and tobaccos.

### GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. \*\*\*

## UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

### Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

### Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

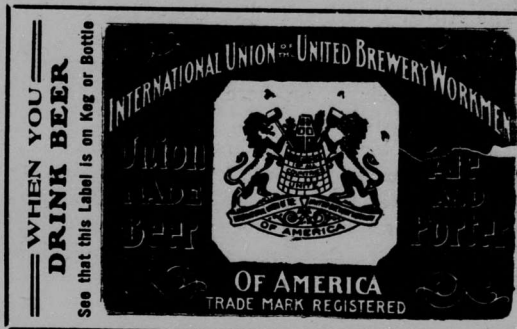
BOSTON, MASS.

## Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



## Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

## Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing  
From Maker to Wearer



### Notes in Union Life

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has applied to the Labor Council for affiliation. This organization has a large membership. The sum of \$220 was donated to the steel workers fighting the trust.

Several unions have lately joined the California State Federation of Labor. Among them are the Typographical Union of Pasadena, Theatrical Stage Employees of Stockton and the Bookbinders of Los Angeles. Energetic work on the part of Secretary-treasurer Scharrenberg is responsible for the acquisitions of membership.

The Allied Printing Trades Council is bending every effort to have work produced in San Francisco. There is no good reason why merchants who make their living here should go outside the city for printing.

The steam laundry workers initiated fifty employees of the Golden Gate laundry last Monday night, and voted to contribute a per capita assessment of 10 cents for the steel workers.

The sailors are standing by William Gohl, their Aberdeen agent. He is said to be the victim of a conspiracy, and to be a man of integrity and sterling worth.

It is a good move the barbers contemplate in safeguarding public health to have all appliances used in shaving carefully sterilized. Other cities have these requirements, and they are necessary precautions.

Sixth Vice-President William Hannon of the International Association of Machinists is in San Francisco. Last Wednesday night he addressed Lodge No. 68 on matters of craft interest. A visit from President James O'Connell is expected in the near future.

Organizer Frank Holt of the cooks, waiters and hotel employees spent several months in various parts of the state strengthening the unions.

The photo-engravers will be represented by a delegate in the Sacramento Allied Printing Trades Council. A printing trades department of the A. F. of L. was unanimously favored, and the label of the craft is to be placed on all cuts and half-tones possible. Another good move was to plan to aid the hatters in their fight for the label.

The butchers have elected an assistant business agent. A social and entertainment will be given on the evening of Washington's birthday.

The theatrical stage employees plan a campaign against all unfair theatres. Harry Buckworth, one of the members, was buried last Sunday.

A complaint has been registered by the hackmen against Oakland drivers coming over on this side to continue their avocation.

William Brown Sorbie died on February 5th. He was a member of the stationary firemen and also of Lodge No. 25 of the boiler makers. Mr. Sorbie was born in Scotland thirty-three years ago.

Frank E. Thorpe of the cigar makers died on February 5th. He was thirty-nine years of age and a native of Wisconsin.

Sacramento unionists are going to invite the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to visit the capital city after meeting in San Francisco.

The bookbinders have elected officers and declared in favor of the printing trades department of the A. F. of L.

William B. Rohrer of the teamsters died on February 7th. He was sixty-six years of age, and was born in Kentucky.

The garment workers have donated to their members on strike in St. Louis, as well as to the Mexican Liberty League. Members are admitted at each meeting. The statement in the press about several hundred members being idle is incorrect, although the union label is not demanded as it should be.

### DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

The garment workers desire that attention be drawn to the similarity of name between a southern California overall that has been placed on the boycott list and the well-known "Boss of the Road" overall manufactured by Neustadter Bros. of San Francisco. This firm operates an exclusively union establishment, and it would be manifestly unfair to have a mistake made in this connection. Remember that the "Boss of the Road" overall is a garment fair to organized labor.

### A GOOD MAGAZINE.

The February "Twentieth Century Magazine" more than sustains the high standard which has marked the earlier issues of this virile and aggressive review devoted to progressive democracy, social progress and broad culture. It contains several literary features that will appeal to the general reader and cannot be overlooked by those who keep abreast of the times.

Among the live political papers which will attract the attention of the earnest-minded and thoughtful are contributions by United States Senator Robert L. Owen, Hon. I. N. Stevens, Hon. John D. Works, and the editor. Senator Owen considers in a brief paper the much-discussed banking guaranty law of Oklahoma. I. N. Stevens, the well-known author, journalist and publicist of Colorado, contributes an exceptionally strong and brilliant paper entitled "Power versus Patriotism." Mr. Works discusses "A City's Redemption." Editor B. O. Flower writes on "Our Postal Deficit: Its Cause and Remedy."

"Man may teach by doing, and not otherwise. If he can communicate himself he can teach, but not by words. He teaches who gives and he learns who receives. There is no teaching until the pupil is brought into the same state or principle in which you are; a transition takes place; he is you and you are he; then he is teaching; and by no unfriendly chance or bad company can he ever quite lose the benefit."—Emerson.

"Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom—freedom none but virtue—virtue none but knowledge."—Josiah Quincy.

## Mens Sample Suits and Overcoats

# \$15<sup>00</sup>

## \$100 A WEEK \$100

Every Garment has the Union Label

## The Leader

San Francisco's Greatest  
Mens Sample Suit House

2nd FLOOR, DOUGLAS BLDG.

Junc. Market and Eddy Sts.

Entrance, 908 Market St. and 21 Eddy St.

Take Elevator—Open Saturday Evenings

## New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

BERT LESLIE, the King of Slang and His Merry-makers in "Hogan in Society;" JOHN T. THORNE and GRACE CARLETON in "The Soubrette and the Yip;" LA VEEN-CROSS & CO.; CHARLES KENNA; EMMA FRANCIS and HER ARABIAN BOYS; FIVE MOWATTS; KATE WATSON-GUS COHEN & CO.; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week SELDOMS' VENUS, incomparable Representation of the World's Plastic Statuary.

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## Low Rate <sup>Round Trip</sup> Tickets East

### SOLD

April 6, 7 and 8  
May 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 26 and 27  
June 2, 3, 4, 24, 25, 26 and 30  
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26 and 27  
August 1, 2, 3 and 4  
Sept. 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14

### 'SOME RATES

OMAHA	\$ 60.00
KANSAS CITY	60.00
CHICAGO	72.50
HOUSTON	60.00
NEW ORLEANS	67.50
NEW YORK	108.50
BOSTON	110.50

Tickets sold on April dates for New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Boston. Good for 15 days' trip going. Return limit three months from date of purchase. Stopovers, choice of routes, and accepted for passage on either of the Great Overland Flyers.

## San Francisco "Overland Limited"

Electric Lighted—Chicago in Three Days.

### Sunset Express—The Comfortable Way

To New Orleans and East, through Los Angeles and the Sunny South.

### Golden State Limited

exclusively for high-class travel between California, Chicago and St. Louis, via Los Angeles, El Paso and Kansas City.

### Californian

The new tourist train from Southern California to Chicago, via El Paso, Kansas City and St. Louis.

TICKET OFFICES: { FLOOD BUILDING MARKET STREET FERRY DEPOT  
THIRD AND TOWNSEND STREETS DEPOT  
BROADWAY AND THIRTEENTH ST., OAKLAND



**BANNER YEAR IN TUBERCULOSIS WAR.**

Interest in the anti-tuberculosis campaign now being waged throughout the United States is evidenced by the fact that in the year 1909, 163 new anti-tuberculosis associations were formed, 133 tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals were established, and 91 tuberculosis dispensaries were opened. Compared with previous years, this is the best record thus far made in the fight against consumption in this country.

During the year 1909, forty-three more associations for the prevention of tuberculosis were formed than during the previous twelve months, and sixty-two more hospitals and sanatoria were established. On January 1, 1910, there were in the United States 394 anti-tuberculosis associations, 386 hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria and 265 special tuberculosis dispensaries.

During the year that has passed, the sanatoria and hospitals of this country treated over 31,000 patients, giving a total of nearly 3,200,000 hospital days' treatment. Of the 31,000 patients treated, about one-half were discharged as improved to a greater or less extent, and a large percentage of the incipient cases were discharged as cured. Altogether there are nearly 20,000 hospital beds provided in the entire United States for tuberculosis patients, or about one bed for every 30 patients. The 386 associations have 60,000 members and are contributing close to a million dollars every year for the fight against tuberculosis. The 265 dispensaries treated during the year over 60,000 patients, who made over 500,000 visits.

The following table shows the results of the year 1909 compared with previous years:

Year	Sanatoria and Hospitals	Associations	Dispensaries
Before 1905 .....	115	24	19
During 1905 .....	15	13	5
" 1906 .....	17	25	11
" 1907 .....	35	49	51
" 1908 .....	71	120	88
" 1909 .....	133	163	91
Total			
Jan. 1, 1910 .....	386	394	265

If the year that has passed has been a record-breaker in point of numbers, it has also broken many records in point of interest which it has aroused. Never before have so many different groups been working for one common end. At the present time, schools, women's clubs, labor unions, churches, children's organizations, state legislatures, municipal bodies, insurance companies, fraternal organizations, bill posters, laymen and doctors of every creed and color are all banded together in one effort to rid this country of consumption.

**Orpheum.**

The great novelty and enterprise for which the Orpheum is remarkable is in striking evidence in its next week's list of attractions. Bert Leslie will present his slang classic "Hogan in Society," assisted by an excellent company. John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton will appear in a skit called "The Soubrette and the Yap." La Veen-Cross and Company will present their second edition of "Roman Sports and Pastimes." Charles Kenna, "The Street Fakir," is a monologist with an original idea which is proving an immense hit. The fifth new act will be Emma Francis, one of the most charming little dancers in vaudeville, and her two Arabian boys. Next week will be the last of the Five Mowatts and Seldoms' Venus. As usual, a new series of motion pictures will terminate the performance.

It may not be generally known to trade unionists and sympathizers that J. W. Leonard, proprietor of the exclusively union cigar store at the Labor Temple on Fourteenth street, near Mission, has a line of men's socks bearing the union label.

**CAN YOU HELP?**

By Samuel Gompers.

In the "American Federationist."

Reader, are you a member of organized labor? If not, and you are qualified to join a labor union, why not? Put that question to yourself. Think it out. Yes; you may have a grievance with regard to some union that once failed to meet all your expectations, or some union men whose methods were not all that you would deem the best and wisest.

If you hold off because of such experiences, act consistently and never associate yourself with any human institution that has a flaw. Keep away from insurance of any kind; there has never yet been a perfect system in practice. Don't join a building and loan association; many of them have failed. Throw down all forms of co-operation; numerous instances of loss through them can be quoted. Never go to church or take part in any congregational work; there have been sin, prejudice, slander, and hypocrisy in church, chapel and synagogue. Keep your offspring away from school; other people's children are wicked, school-rooms are badly lighted and ventilated, too much time is given to fads and frills. Don't look at a newspaper; full of lies. Keep off the street cars; they are slower than automobiles. Take no books from the public libraries; full of germs that kill. Never travel by the railroad; accidents occur every day.

But there is little danger that any rational human being will carry out his argument against human institutions in general because of their occasional imperfections. An indictment of every one of them, like the oft-quoted indictment of a whole nation, can be based on their petty flaws.

Labor organizations, despite their drawbacks, due to weak men, poor methods, or any other cause, are carrying on a great work in our social life today. Don't you think, reader, that you have need of membership in some organization that is doing its work in your neighborhood? If so, why don't you join? Go, man, and help organize.

**HOME PICTURES AT THE CENTRAL.**

Next week, beginning Sunday, February 13th, the splendid slides of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs will be exhibited at the Central Theatre, Market and Eighth streets. The energetic label committee of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, has received the hearty co-operation of theatre officials throughout the city, and this applies to Manager Ernest E. Howell of the Central. It is worth while to see these pictures of a trade-union home complete in every respect, and the pioneer institution of its kind in the fraternal field.

O. C. Barber, millionaire match maker, says that the people cannot long stand the increased cost of living without a revolt. In view of Mr. Barber's twenty millions, his ability to organize a trust in his business, the statement is like one of his matches—striking.

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY**

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Guaranteed Capital .....\$1,200,000 00  
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50  
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93  
Total Assets .....\$41,261,682.21

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

**BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.**

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.  
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.  
Fiederlein & Thieman, 3470 Mission.  
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.  
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.  
Moritz Bimmerle, 122 Silliman.  
J. & H. Kanewske, 19th and Vermont.  
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.  
Wm. Tschirch, 157 Fillmore, near Waller.  
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.  
Wm. Kelterer, Home Bakery, 2380 Market.  
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.  
Jelinek Bros., 2439 California.  
Tuho & Peters, 420 Brannan, near Third.  
Frahm & Co., 194 Third, near Howard.  
Fred Munz, 1864 Union, near Octavia.  
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.  
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.  
Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.  
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.  
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.  
Chas. Weinrich, 20th Ave and Clement.  
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.  
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil Ave.  
Thoke & Sadler, Clement near 5th Ave.  
Hugo Stanke, 2471 San Bruno Ave.  
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.  
Christ. Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.  
Chr. Kolb, 800 Diamond.  
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.  
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.  
Cal. Bakery, 4th and B, San Jose.  
San Rafael Bakery, 2d and D, San Rafael.  
Model Bakery, 2012 Emerson, Berkeley.

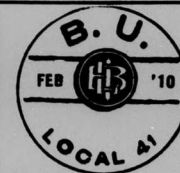
**Union Men and Women, Be Consistent**

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Feb., Black on Lilac.

**UNION MEN—Our Spring Woolens are now on Display**

We have never shown a more complete or better assortment.

In ordering your next suit bear this in mind: that we were the first tailoring concern in this city to adopt the Union Label—that we employ only skilled Union mechanics—that we make every suit in our own modern, sanitary workshops—that while we make our suits BETTER than most tailors, our charges are no higher.



K. & B.

7th St.

at Market

KELLEHER & BROWNE

7th Street  
at Market





## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.  
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.  
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.  
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.  
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.  
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & Mccready, 557 Clay.  
(99) \*Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
(176) California Press, 50 Main.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
(90) \*Carlisle, A. Co., 251-253 Bush.  
(39) Collins, J. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.  
(179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 713 Mission.  
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
(127) \*Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.  
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
(158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.  
(150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.  
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.  
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.  
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.  
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.  
(174) \*Marshall Press, 809 Mission.  
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) \*Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.  
(159) \*McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.  
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.  
(64) \*Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.  
(61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) \*Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(10) \*†Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.  
(187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.

- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(189) \*Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.  
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.  
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.  
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.  
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.  
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.  
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
Sutro Baths.  
United Cigar Stores.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.  
Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.  
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
Eagle Box Factory.  
French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.  
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.  
Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.  
Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.  
Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Willow.  
Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.  
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.  
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.  
Schlueter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.  
Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. \*\*\*

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

While the official records of No. 21, prior to April 18, 1906, were destroyed by fire, through the courtesy of A. F. Smith, general foreman of the state printing office, the union has been furnished with a complete file of the "Pacific Union Printer," which contains valuable data regarding our membership record for the period from August, 1888, till December, 1899. In addition to this file, some valuable data has been secured from the state library at Sacramento regarding events in the early history of the organization. Members wishing to verify dates of initiation, etc., in order to fill out their membership blanks for the new registration system may consult these records at headquarters.

Edwin H. Ross, who held a traveling card issued by this union, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., on Wednesday, February 2, 1910. After communicating with relatives in the east, arrangements were made through local headquarters to have the remains interred at Santa Barbara.

B. Peele Willett, president of the Willett Press, New York city was a caller at headquarters the past week. Mr. Willett is the gentleman who started the movement a couple of years ago that resulted in the gift of a magnificent music box to the Union Printers' Home by the Printers' League of New York.

The "Recorder" Chapel has arranged for its annual dinner on Saturday evening, February 19, 1910. Guanduja's restaurant, Stockton street and Washington square, has been selected as the place, and the committee on arrangements promises an unusually interesting program.

The board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home announce the dedication of the library addition on Wednesday, February 16, 1910, at Colorado Springs. This addition to the home was erected at a cost of \$26,000. This money was voluntarily contributed by the membership of the International Typographical Union. The library houses 10,000 volumes, gifts of union printers and employers throughout the country. The new building contains an up-to-date kitchen, with modern utensils, serving room, refrigeration plant, bakery, store room, servants' dining room, etc. The Union Printers' Home, with the completion of this latest addition, according to estimates of competent real estate men, has a physical value of not less than one million dollars. The home is maintained by a per capita tax of fifteen cents a month on the union printers of the United States and Canada.

There will be a meeting of the Boosters' Club on Sunday, February 20th, at 2 p. m., at headquarters.

C. H. Scott, the well-known linotyper, is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Charles W. Otis of Washington, D. C., is very sick. A year ago he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the United States, but he was obliged to give up the post. Mr. Otis is an ex-officer of No. 21, and his friends trust his recovery will speedily follow a rest from active work.

Hiram S. Walters of Pasadena died on January 22d. He was a veteran union printer, and had belonged to the early organizations antedating the International Typographical Union.

Andrew J. Williams of St. Paul Typographical Union, and twice its president, died on January 24th. The deceased had traveled extensively, and was a worker of merit.

Major E. F. McIntosh, one-time secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., died in Philadelphia last month. He was president of No. 2 for two terms.

Birmingham Typographical Union, No. 104, has one of the oldest members on its roll of continuous membership of any union in the country in the person of John McNapp Harrison. He joined the union in Philadelphia in 1851, and has been a continuous member for fifty-nine years. He is now in his eighty-second year.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Barbers**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Bindery Women**, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Boat Builders**—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Broom Makers**—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Horseshoers**—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Machine Hands**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Mallers**—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

**Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators**, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Carriers**—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.

**Newspaper Solicitors**, No. 12,766—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Sec., 392 Oak.

**Paste Makers**—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m. headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Riggers' Protective Union**—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Mondays, 44 East.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Steam Shovel and Dredge Men**, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

**Street Railway Employees**—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

**Tailors (Journeyman)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Tanners**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Tobacco Workers**—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

**Undertakers' Assistants**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

## A WARNING TO ALL WORKINGMEN.

Greeting: Advertisements appearing in eastern papers that mechanics and laborers are needed in Coalinga are misleading, and calculated to do great injury to those spending their meager funds in coming here expecting employment at once.

There are now large numbers of resident mechanics and laborers who have been unable to find employment for weeks. It is evident that those responsible for these advertisements are endeavoring to work out the time-worn dodge of flooding the country with surplus labor; to reduce wages and make a market for employment agent sharks demoralizing the industrial equilibrium.

Living expenses here are very high. You cannot figure on less than \$10 per week for the cheapest living.

T. E. ZANT,  
Secretary Carpenters' Union.  
BEN MOORE,  
President Cooks' and Waiters' Union.  
A. J. WHITE,  
President Painters' Union.

"Are there degrees of rank in the servants' hall?" "To be sure. Maids who have charge of dogs won't associate with maids who look after children."

"Your glasses," she said, "have made a great difference in your appearance." "Do you think so?" he asked. "Yes. You look so intelligent with them on."

"What supports the sun in the heavens?" asked the country school teacher. "Why, its beams, of course," replied a precocious youngster.

## For Women in Union and Home

A few weeks ago Miss Fowler gave the first of a series of talks before the American Institute of Phrenology on "Is Woman Mentally Capable of Voting?" Miss Fowler said that every phase of the question had been discussed except the mental capability aspect; she wished to point out that women from a mental point of view were fully capable of understanding not only how to cast a vote, but also of doing it intelligently and wisely. In the course of the past twenty-five years, in the measurements she had made of the heads of women, she had found that they were not only larger proportionately than they were at an earlier period, but that there was more volume of brain in the anterior region. She believed, further, that if the ballot were given to women they would be able to add one element—maternal interest—to their intelligence, which would make their vote even stronger in importance than that of man. She invited all the members of the audience to look at the diagrams as well as the skulls of both men and women that she had by her side, and compare them with persons of their acquaintance, and she believed that they would find, as she had, that the proportions of a woman's head today are materially changing.

Miss Herendeen, the well known instructress in public speaking, has opened a class, free to the members of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Wellesley College has sent an order to the new co-operative shirtwaist factory for 1,000 shirtwaists. The members of this college have also sent a donation to the strikers of \$1,000.

Gertrude E. Curtis, of Bradford, Pa., is the first colored woman dentist. She has passed the final examination in the College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia with high honors, and intends to begin active practice without delay. She has encouraged several colored girls to take up the study.

The Academy of Moral and Political Science in France has offered a prize of \$400 for the best thesis on "The right of suffrage; should it be extended to women; in what circumstances, and to what extent? The history of the movement and its application in France and in foreign countries." The competition is open to both sexes and the prize is to be awarded in 1913.

Accurate statistics show us that in the city of New York there are 25,000 women who by their own labor support their husbands and families. Various are the causes which compel these poor women to take in the family that part which by law and custom has been assigned to the husband, the impossibility for the man to find work, and the relative facility with which the woman finds something to do; the sickness of the husband; and finally, the vagrancy to which many men give themselves. The curious fact is this: that the 25,000 women who provide for the household needs have not the right to vote, for they are not considered suited to this important function of modern civil life, while their husbands, who for one reason or another, are not able to procure the necessities of life for themselves and their families, have the right to choose the legislators and sometimes to be themselves elected.

A statue of Pocahontas will soon be erected at Jamestown Island, Va. William Ordway Partridge, the distinguished sculptor, has just completed the statue, which is of heroic size. Ten thousand dollars was contributed by popular subscription, most of the patriotic societies of the country contributing, chief among them being the Colonial Dames. The Pocahontas Memorial Society of America agitated the idea and it is to this society that the completion of the statue is due.



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, February 8, 1910, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Application for membership of Ulderico Marcelli was read and laid over one week. Transfers deposited: Miss Ethel Canfield, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; D. C. Rice, Local No. 256, Birmingham, Alabama. Reinstated to membership in good standing: H. Rudlaff, D. C. Rosebrook.

Classification has been asked for the Armory Hall, Van Ness avenue, near Pine.

On account of Washington's birthday falling on Tuesday, the regular weekly board meeting will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, February 23d. The Alameda branch held its annual election at the headquarters, 1055 Broadway street, Oakland. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Atkins; vice-president, W. McBain; secretary, A. Fisk; sergeant-at-arms, W. Thompson; directors, S. R. Schiele, J. Cray, C. Kern. 103 votes were cast. Mr. A. Fisk was appointed agitation committee upon recommendation of the branch.

Following prices have been adopted to cover work unprovided in price list. Escorts on bay, any four hours, time to begin when ordered to report and end when landed, \$5 per man; bay excursions, 1 to 6 p. m., fourth of July, \$7; Sundays and holidays, \$6; week days, \$5.

J. C. Levan, Local No. 69, Pueblo, Colo., was reported playing at the McDonough Theatre, Oakland last week.

Following is a list of members comprising the next funeral band: Piccolo, T. Sportelli; flutes, B. R. Wolf, F. C. Zeh; E. clar., A. D. Victor-Pacheco, M. F. Walten; B. clar., J. Valerga, F. W. Wetmore, J. Weiner, L. Wrobel, N. Zannini,

F. Allen, F. Anthes, H. Arf, C. Birkholz, A. L. Bangle, C. Basile, W. L. Blayney, E. A. Benson, J. H. Binning; cornets, C. Kreuter, C. Kurth, L. M. Lallanne, W. H. Lee, O. J. Lercher, T. Lerond, E. Magnus; altos, A. C. Gumm, S. Haccour, H. D. Hardy, H. Hock; trombones, E. T. Schramm, J. W. Stone, C. G. Strippel, W. Stross; baritones, J. Olivier, F. R. J. Rau, W. W. Rienhardt; tubas, J. Evets, J. Feykert, M. Fogel, S. Galindo; S. drums, L. Kittler, M. J. Kochman; B. drum, A. M. Krueckel; gong, L. E. Lansdale.

**ANTI-JAP NOTES.**

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

At the last meeting of the Anti-Jap Laundry League the proposition of re-organizing the leagues in Stockton and Vallejo was referred to the executive committee. A representative will be sent to each of these cities to arrange for a meeting, and from advices that have been received there seems but little doubt that active organizations will be formed and a vigorous campaign started.

The Alameda County Anti-Jap Laundry League is preparing to renew its efforts to start a new campaign along lines similar to those adopted by the San Francisco League.

A letter was received from Mayor P. H. McCarthy in which he promised to investigate immediately the report that a number of Japanese are domiciled in the tea gardens of Golden Gate Park, and that a great deal of their machinery, etc., not necessary for the operation of the tea gardens is stored there.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. F. McMahon; vice-president, E. A. Sprague; recording secretary, R. J. Sulzberg; treasurer, J. Casey; executive committee—G. Macklin, P. Parker, D. Gorman, Capt. Krimphoff, E. A. Sprague.

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**SPEAKS WELL OF A FRIEND.**

The "Wageworker" of Lincoln, Nebraska, in discussing topics of the day, says in its issue of January 22d:

"Professor Lucile Eaves of the state university put her finger on the solution of the whole question of corrections and charities last Monday when she said that the crying need of the hour was a system of state pensions that would prevent the separation of children from mothers whose only crime was poverty; and a system of industrial pensions that would prevent the squeezing of the lifeblood from the workers and throwing them aside like a sucked orange. Organized charity, juvenile courts, child savings' institutes and rescue homes are doing a magnificent work in caring for the victims of our industrial system, but what are they doing to remove the causes? We care for the product until it is old enough to hustle for itself, then turn it loose upon the world. A little later a half dozen men meet in a private office in New York and frame up a scheme. The next morning two million men are thrown out of work in order to make extra profits for selfish interests, and the whole tramp problem is again up for solution. We've got our whole reform system on backwards. We must quit dealing with the effects and set about removing causes."

**ONLY TRADE-UNION DELEGATES.**

The Los Angeles County Building Trades Council unanimously adopted the following resolutions on January 27th:

"Whereas, We believe that it is to the best interests of this Council that the delegates to this Council be men who are working at their respective trades, or working for the organization they represent; and

"Whereas, We believe that the organization they represent would be better served by men actually interested in the trade, as such men would better understand the needs and wants of his craft; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the different trades be instructed that on and after March 1, 1910, the Council will allow no seat to any delegate unless he is engaged as herein provided for."

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For the accommodation of those unable to purchase on week days, our store will be open Saturday Evenings until 10 o'clock